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appears to be his fond conviction that the buildings he has selected are comparable in interest and importance with those tourists have been wont to visit in the "tight little island over the sea." These one hundred and twenty buildings are located in various states from Maine to Texas. Concerning each there are miscellaneous bits of information culled from the secondary sources listed in the bibliography and to each is assigned its share of anecdote relating to the love affairs or the domestic traits of the hero who dwelt therein. So far as the book may be said to have an historical point of view, it is that of a generation to whom all revolutionary patriots were heroes and all loyalists, traitors. All the familiar figures from Paul Revere to Davy Crockett reappear in their traditional guise. The perpetuation of a legendary point of view in a book of this kind is all the more to be deplored because it will no doubt fall into the hands of many who are otherwise uninformed and because, moreover, the author's patriotic motive is thoroughly sincere and much of his information is substantially correct.

MARTHA L. EDWARDS

Treaties of 1785, 1799 and 1828 between the United States and Prussia.

As interpreted in opinions of attorneys-general, decisions of courts, and diplomatic correspondence. Edited by James Brown Scott, director division of international law, Carnegie endowment for international peace. (New York: Oxford university press, 1918. 208 p.)

In March, 1917, after relations between the United States and Germany had been broken off, the division of international law of the Carnegie endowment for international peace published a pamphlet containing the texts of the three treaties which, in the main, had regulated the relations of the two nations, together with the opinions of the attorneys-general of the United States, the decisions of the federal courts, and the correspondence between the two governments relating to the nature and binding effects of the instruments. At the early outbreak of war, the treaties were entirely abrogated or suspended, except two articles of the agreement of 1799. They, however, have not lost their interest or importance for either the student of diplomatic history or the specialist in international law; and the Carnegie endowment has done well to reissue the earlier pamphlet in revised and permanent form. The treaty texts are printed in both English and French, in parallel columns, and fill somewhat more than one-fourth of the new volume. Half of the space is taken up by opinions of attorneys-general and reports of court decisions on controverted aspects of the conventions during the

second half of the nineteenth century. The remaining quarter is devoted to diplomatic correspondence in 1915-1916 relating to the cases of the *William P. Frye* and the *Appam*. A few minor errors in the earlier editions have been corrected, and the present volume is everything that a source book of international relations should be.

FREDERIC A. OGG

The armed neutralities of 1780 and 1800. A collection of official documents preceded by the views of representative publicists. Edited by James Brown Scott, director division of international law, Carnegie endowment for international peace. (New York: Oxford university press, 1918. 698 p.)

The statement of President Wilson in his address before congress on February 26, 1917, that in view of the failure of ordinary diplomatic means to protect neutral rights it might be necessary to resort to armed neutrality, roused throughout the country a strong desire to know what armed neutrality meant, and especially to know what were the precedents for it which the president had declared to be abundant. To meet this demand, the division of international law of the Carnegie endowment for international peace promptly issued two pamphlets dealing with the armed neutralities of 1780 and 1800; also a volume on the controversy over neutral rights between the United States and France in 1797-1800, in which the American precedents in the matter were established. The materials presented in the two pamphlets, revised and considerably amplified, are now brought together in a substantial volume under the title indicated above. The principal addition is a collection of extracts, aggregating 270 pages, drawn from those portions of American and foreign works on international law that relate to the two neutralities. Thirty different authorities are quoted, ranging from Bluntschli and Geffcken to Wheaton and Woolsey. The original documents, consisting mainly of correspondence, memoranda, proclamations, and conventions, are presented uniformly in English; and for the purpose fresh translations have in many cases been made. An appendix, however, contains several of the principal papers in the original French. There is a full bibliography; and explanatory matter, without expression of personal opinion, is provided generously. Altogether the volume presents an unexceptionable piece of editing.

F. A. O.